



Urban District Council of Glyncorrwg.



The
ANNUAL REPORT
for 1944.

of the
Medical Officer of Health
(Dr. J. M. TAYLOR)

Glyncorrwg Urban District Council, 1944

Chairman—Alderman Sir WM. JENKINS, K.B.E., J.P., M.P., Cymmer.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor WM. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.

Councillor D. MORRIS, J.P., Abergwynfi.	Councillor J. THOMAS, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor W. T. BROWN, Abergwynfi.	Councillor J. A. EVANS, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor H. FIELD, J.P., Abergwynfi.	Councillor W. LEWIS, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor D. JOHN, Abergwynfi.	Councillor G. WILLIAMS, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor D. WILLIAMS, Abergwynfi.	Councillor E. PRICE, Cymmer.
Councillor W. LEWIS, Cymmer.	Councillor F. MARCHANT, Cymmer.
Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, Duffryn Afan.	Councillor D. T. HOPKINS, Cymmer.

CHAIRMEN AND COMMITTEES.

Chairman of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—Councillor W. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.

Co-opted Members (Ladies) :

Mrs. H. FIELD, 49, Jersey Road, Abergwynfi; Mrs. RICHARDS, 56, High Street, Abergwynfi;
Mrs. J. WILLIAMS, 4, Alban Terr., Abercregan; Mrs. MURREL, 1, Wern Terrace, Cymmer;
Mrs. EVANS, 49, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg; Mrs. LEWIS, 10, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg.

General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor J. A. EVANS, Glyncorrwg.

Housing Committee : Chairman—Councillor W. T. BROWN, Abergwynfi.

Finance Committee : Chairman—Councillor W. T. BROWN, Abergwynfi.

OFFICIALS.

<i>Clerk to the Council</i>	Mr. T. D. WINDSOR WILLIAMS
<i>Rating and Valuation Officer</i>	Mr. T. W. JENKINS.
<i>Surveyor and Engineer</i>	Mr. HENRY WALSH.
<i>Asst. Surveyor and Engineer</i>	Mr. T. J. WALKER.
<i>Treasurer and Accountant</i>	Mr. S. HERAPATH, A.I.M.T.A.
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>	Mr. JOHN TATE, San. Inspector, Cert. Royal San. Institute and San. Inspector's Exam. Joint Board; Meat Inspector Cert. Royal San. Institute.
<i>Housing Rent Collector</i>	Mr. S. FUGE.
<i>Gas Collector</i>	Mr. R. G. DAYSON.
<i>Health Visitor</i>	Nurse M. JENKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	Dr. J. M. TAYLOR.
<i>General Clerk</i>	Miss M. PERROTT.

Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

Cymmer,
Port Talbot,
December, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you for your consideration the Annual Report of Public Health services in your area for the year 1944.

The contents and arrangements of the report follow the requirements of Circular 2773 (Wales).

The Collieries in the area worked at full pressure throughout the year, and there was an insistent demand for more colliery workers. These workmen were difficult to find on account of young men joining the Forces, and transfer of men to munition work. Every young man is desirous of leaving colliery work, preferring munitions, aeroplane factories, or such employment with higher wages and easier work. The number of trained miners in the area is steadily diminishing.

The Live Birthrate, 23.6 per 1,000 population, is higher than last year. The live birth-rate is considerably higher than the average for smaller towns in England and Wales, which is 20.9. Many mothers prefer to go to Penrhiewtyn Hospital for confinement, observing that the lying in period is almost as cheap, and that they are free from domestic worries while in hospital. During the year 36 mothers were confined in Penrhiewtyn Hospital, eleven at the Maesteg Maternity Hospital and three at the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital. Some of these were cases of difficult confinement.

Government Evacuation Scheme.

The Glyncorrwg Urban District is scheduled as a Reception Area. At the beginning of the year there were 98 evacuees in the area. The flying bomb and the rocket bomb in Southern England caused an influx of evacuees to the area. In August the number was 850, and then there was a regular decline, until in December the number was only 324.

There was much trouble in placing these people in billets, but they were all accommodated. They were all fairly clean on arrival; they were tired and had spent much time in shelters. Some of the children developed Scabies, but on the whole they were healthy and enjoyed robust health throughout their stay in the area. Most of them returned to their former surroundings, improved in habits and health.

Housing.

There were no new houses constructed. 87 houses were inspected for defects during the year, and 318 inspections were made for that purpose, and repairs were carried out in 74 of these houses. The general state of repair of the dwelling-houses in the area is poor. There is a lack of skilled labour to carry out repairs. Much credit is due to the Sanitary Inspector for his tact and zeal in getting repairs done during the year. There were three house owners prosecuted for abatement of nuisances, owing to disrepair. Owners certainly make an effort to repair their houses, but labour and materials are extremely difficult to find at present. Many houses are in a deplorable state.

There are 30 houses in Nantybar. These used to be inhabited by respectable people who took pride in keeping the houses correctly. Recently, some of these people have gone from these houses, and now only twelve are occupied, and of these, very few take ordinary care of their houses.

The vacant houses are immediately wrecked, and everything portable is removed and even the walls between the houses are torn down. This is not the work of children. These empty houses are a source of danger to children who use them as a playground.

Police Court Proceedings.

It was found necessary in three instances to take proceedings against owners of dwelling houses for non-abatement of nuisances due to disrepair.

Water Supply.

There is an adequate supply of water to every house in the area. The entire water supply, with the exception of about twenty houses, is both filtered and chlorinated. Samples of water during the year showed a good standard of purity.

Post Mortem Examinations.

Arrangements have been made and facilities provided for performing post mortem examinations in the mortuary at the Isolation Hospital, Cymmer. There was one post mortem held during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

No. 26, Villiers Road, Abergwynfi, a large well built house, was acquired during the year 1935 for conversion into a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It was completed and opened during the year 1936. It is in every way a suitable building, and is centrally situated. The attendance at this Clinic is so good that the Doctor has difficulty in finishing his examinations in the hour and a half at his disposal. There is now a tendency for the walls of this building to be damp. This is becoming more marked.

During 1939, rooms in the Glyncorrwg Memorial Hall were rented for the purposes of a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The rooms available in this hall are large, damp and cold. In winter, children should not be stripped in this place. There is a suitable site in Glyncorrwg for a proper Clinic to be built and equipped. Arrangements should

be made now to take up a suitable sunny site so that a decent building can be constructed when the war will end. The room being used at present is not suitable.

In Abercregan a Clinic has been held monthly since February, 1936, in the Workmen's Institute and is quite well attended. It is held once every month. The Institute is a very suitable building for the purpose of a Clinic.

In Duffryn Rhondda arrangements were completed for a clinic to be held once a month. It opened in February, 1943 at the Workmen's Institute. There is a regular attendance.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During 1941 arrangements were made to carry out Diphtheria Immunisation for infants and young children in the area.

Much publicity is given to the scheme, and the results up to the end of 1944 are as follows:—

	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total
Number of children who have received complete course of immunisation	624	940	265	1,829
Number of children who have received first injection only	99	117	49	265
Number of children who have received complete course of immunisation during 1944	28	77	12	117
Number of children who have received first injection only during 1944	21	64	13	98

There is a tendency for children not to return for second immunisation after receiving the first.

National Milk Scheme.

The Scheme came into operation during the month of August, 1940, and the number of beneficiaries during the year 1944 were as follows:—

Free Liquid Milk	15
Liquid Milk at 2d. per pint	1,155
Total	1,170

For the feeding of infants, dried milk is supplied if preferred.

Free dried milk, Nil; Paid for, 958.

Pit Head Baths.

Baths for the workmen in Duffryn Rhondda Colliery have been finished, and workmen with very few exceptions use these facilities. Their usefulness, especially where there are two or more workmen in one house and no bath in the house, is incalculable. I am of opinion that the men use water too warm for bathing, and do not finish the bath with a cold shower. There are no pit head baths at Nantewiaeth, nor at South Pits, Glyncorrwg, or Ocean Colliery, Abergwynfi. Many men from Abercregan and Abergwynfi work in these collieries. There are no baths in the 248 Abercregan houses.

Very few houses in Glyncoirwg or Abergwynfi, or the older parts of Cymmer have baths fitted.

Swimming Baths.

A large open-air Swimming Bath close to the Caerau Road in Cymmer was opened during 1939. This, in my opinion, is a satisfactory advance towards the development of good physique in young people in the area. Much more use should be made of this form of recreation and development. Most of the children from the Senior School obtain instruction during the morning session. There are very few objectors among the school children. It is a form of exercise and a method of self-defence, which every child should be encouraged to learn properly. The water is chlorinated regularly. No serious incident occurred during the year.

Extension of Council's Activities during 1944.

There were no further extensions of activities from those described in my last annual report.

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases notified during the year number 268. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notifications increased to 31 and 14 cases respectively. Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a decrease, compared with last year. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases were—Tuberculosis 10 (8 Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary); Pneumonia 6. Considering the war-time inconveniences, and the rationing, this item might have been worse.

There was a good deal of Scabies among younger school children, especially in Abergwynfi. The Health Visitor gave the parents instructions how to free the children from this infection. Towards the end of the year the trouble was much less.

Isolation Hospital.

The local hospital is falling into a very deplorable state for want of repairs. It is questionable whether it is worth repairing. It might be useful in case of an air raid in the district, and has been set aside for reception of fatalities in such circumstances.

Arrangements have been made with Port Talbot Borough Council whereby patients suffering from infectious diseases from this area can be admitted to their Isolation Hospital.

During the year seventeen cases were sent to this Hospital at a cost to the Authority of £340 6s. 0d. Two of these cases were evacuee children, at a cost of £40 15s. 4d. The Authority will be reimbursed this amount under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Planting of Trees.

In the late autumn of 1937 two rows of young trees were planted on the sides of Coronation Avenue, Cymmer. These trees show signs of development in their new surroundings, and already this particular highway shows signs of being a very attractive avenue when the trees are properly grown. Boys are destructive of young trees.

It is desirable that a small planting scheme should be carried out in each of the villages each year. The slopes below Cynon village on the south side of the valley have been planted with coniferous three year old plants. These villages could be greatly beautified, and the health of the people would benefit by careful planting and careful tending of trees. This area would be one of the most beautiful if trees were systematically planted and tended on the highways and the mountain-sides. There were no trees planted during 1944. It is to be hoped that this planting programme will be continued each year.

Rats.

All complaints of rat infestation are investigated, and steps are taken to exterminate these pests. The very numerous baits laid showed satisfactory results. A phosphorous bait has been found to be effective. Barium carbonate and red squill baits have also been used satisfactorily.

There were 3,191 baits laid during the year in shop premises, sewer manholes, refuse tips, etc. There were no cases of Weil's disease reported during the year, although men report that some mines are still much infested by rats. There are two very wet mines in the area.

Glyncorrwg Burial Ground.

I have in previous years visited the churchyard at Glyncorrwg on some occasions when graves have been opened close to the North and East boundaries.

I found that the retaining wall of the burying ground is "dry walling," and that the bottom of the graves are on a level with or higher than the back yard or floor of the adjoining houses. This state of affairs is insanitary and is not decent, and urgently needs attention.

With great respect and in due deference to local sentiment, I am of strong opinion that no body should be allowed to be buried in this burial ground at a distance of less than 30 feet from the North and East boundaries.

This means that a new burial ground is required for the village, unless most burials are done in Cymmer or other suitable burial grounds.

Bodies are still being buried in this graveyard, and no move has been made by this Authority to obtain an alternative burying ground.

War Work.

With the exception of the Evacuation Officer, there was not so much call on the Staff to do voluntary work as in previous years. Air-raids were less frequent. The heads of the various services were ready to carry on their duties as before, should the necessity have arisen.

There were no air-raid warnings during the year.

Although we are in the fifth year of war the health and spirit of the people are excellent. There is enthusiasm and a healthy feeling that the Allies are winning the war quickly.

I am much indebted to Mr. Tate, who has had many extra duties to do, for his co-operation throughout the year, and for his help in preparing this Report. I am also much indebted to Miss Jenkins (Health Visitor), Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. T. W. Jenkins, and Mr. Herapath for their kindness and help throughout the year.

Throughout the year I have continually been seeking the help of Dr. Culley, and have to thank him most sincerely for the great assistance he has unreservedly and unstintingly given.

All the Medical Practitioners in the area have been keen and most loyal in all matters appertaining to public health, and my thanks are due to them for their thorough co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The area of the district is 13,925 acres.

The prevailing winds are westerly and south westerly. The valleys are narrow and consequently there is concentration and rapidity of air currents in the district. Trees are very scarce, and shelter is only afforded by the mountains. During the rainy season, the rain is carried up the valleys at such a pace that the most carefully constructed houses are liable to be damp. Heavy rains never cause accumulation of water in the area, but act as a useful adjunct to the sanitation of the district.

The district could be considerably beautified by planting and maintaining the growth of various types of trees and flowers. The expense would be small, and in years to come the valley would be clad as it should be.

In some villages, notably Duffryn and Cynon, flowers and gardens are developed to a very high standard. Many allotments are still being intensively cultivated.

Rivers.

The rivers Corrwg and Afan add considerably to the health of the district. In summer, with little rainfall, there is a small volume of water running, but with heavy rain for a short period it swells to a rapid running river where refuse which may be washed into it is oxidized much faster than in a deep slow running river.

This is no excuse for refuse, from many houses in Glynccorrwg and a few in Cymmer, being surreptitiously thrown over the wall into the river.

There is considerable pollution from colliery tips.

Some fishermen can still catch trout, 8ozs. in weight, even in the upper reaches.

Houses.

	Total in District.	Occupied	Unoccupied.
Houses	1,984	1,962	22
Business Premises used for Dwellings as well as Business	81	79	2
Hotels	13 (& two Clubs)	13	0
Farms	22	21	1
Lock-up Shops	40	16	24

The Council built 282 Houses under the Housing Act, 1919.

The rateable value of the area for year ending December 31st, 1944:—

	£	s	d
General Rate Purposes	26,907	0	0
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	95	18	7

Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1944 was 9,052. This shows an increase when compared with the estimated mid-year population for the year 1943, which was 8,701.

For the year 1931 the census population (mid-year) was	10,208
" " 1921 " " " " " "	10,772
" " 1911 " " " " " "	8,689
" " 1901 " " " " " "	6,452

The employment of the people is almost entirely Coal Mining, or in some occupation associated with the mining industry. Many women and men are finding lucrative employment in Munition Factories. The numbers employed are likely to increase.

Most of the boys and young men are anxious to get employment away from coal mining. There will soon be a dearth of skilled miners. There is a general disliking of coal mining, most particularly among the juveniles.

There are not many hard ground workers in the area at present, consequently Silicosis is not very common. Workmen are now much more careful to prevent dust absorption when working in headings of high silica content. There was one death from Silicosis during the year.

Coal miners in steam coal mines enjoy quite good health, those in house coal collieries, where there is much dampness, are more subject to rheumatism. There are few cases of acute rheumatism, but there is a great deal of chronic rheumatism in middle aged and even in young men. Two small collieries in the area are extremely wet.

Electric safety lamps, giving more illumination, less heat, less CO² produced and less nystagmus, have been introduced into most of the deep mines in the area. There are not many new cases of nystagmus, undoubtedly due to the introduction of these lamps.

In some collieries in the area there is a great deal of water, and rats are so numerous that workmen have to use their ingenuity to prevent them stealing all their food while they are employed. Rats should be exterminated from collieries because of the danger of transmitting Weil's Disease to the miners. Professional rat catchers, if employed, would greatly reduce these pests and the danger of disease carried by them. I am of opinion that little is done to exterminate rats in mines. There is a steady increase of proved cases of Pneumokoniosis. A great number of men have their lungs X-rayed to detect the presence of dust in the lungs.

Nursing Facilities, Hospitals, etc.

The Swansea General Hospital is used for all emergencies from the area, and very excellent results are obtained, and general satisfaction is expressed by the patients. The waiting list is large, causing, in non-acute cases a delay of months in admission. Acute and urgent cases can always be admitted. Many patients who receive public assistance are admitted to Penrhiewtyn Hospital, and express satisfaction with their treatment, and very excellent results are obtained. This relieves the waiting list for Swansea.

Many families pay privately to Penrhiewtyn. The Staff of this Hospital is doing superlative work.

A system of communication of diagnosis, operation and progress, etc., from hospital to medical men in the area is of great help to practitioners.

Both Medical and Surgical cases are admitted, and very numerous consultations and X-Ray photographs are obtained by out-patients from this area.

The X-Ray Apparatus and results of Swansea Hospital are among the very best in the country.

There is a working arrangement between the Swansea Hospital and Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Neath, which allows patients long on the waiting list for admission to Swansea to be admitted to Penrhiewtyn—Swansea Hospital Authorities paying the cost. Operations on school children for tonsils and adenoids are performed in Penrhiewtyn Hospital at a cost of 10/- to the parents. Complicated confinements are not now admitted to Swansea Hospital, but are sent to Penrhiewtyn at a cost of £2. 2s. 0d. per week to the patient. There is a means scale operative. There is a great increase in the number of people being treated at these hospitals.

The workmen pay 4d. per week to the Hospital, and this is deducted from their pay at the Colliery Office. Those not working in collieries may obtain the benefit of Swansea Hospital by paying 8s. 8d. per year.

The St. John's Motor Ambulance, which is stationed at Cymmer, is in constant request to take patients to Swansea Hospital and other such Institutions for consultations, massage, X-Ray Examinations, etc. As many as three journeys are made from the area to Swansea in a day. In case of emergency, e.g., a few accidents occurring simultaneously, or when the local Ambulance is away, a neighbouring Ambulance—generally from Bryn—is easily available. These conveyances are very comfortable and suitable for their purpose. The men in charge of the Ambulances are most capable drivers, and are very obliging, and are competent men to render first-aid.

There is also a Motor Ambulance stationed at Glynccorrwg, which is maintained by colliery workmen.

There are six First Aid and Home Nursing Classes carried on very successfully. Most of these Classes have been in continuous existence for over 30 years. Most of the people trained at these Classes are of the very utmost use in the locality, and particularly in mines. The local Companies encourage this work. Recently attendance at these classes has been very good because of the menace of air raids. In Duffryn the young boys and girls form most successful classes in First Aid and Home Nursing. A great number of well trained men and women are available for first Aid work in case of an air raid in the district.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births during the year were:—

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	107	96
Illegitimate	5	6
Total	<u>112</u>	<u>102</u>

STILLBIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—
Total	2	2

Total Births:—218. This gives a birth-rate of 24.1 per 1,000 of population per annum.

The birth-rate of previous years may be compared:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.
1914	351	37.3
1915	342	36.3
1916	338	33.0
1917	276	27.0
1918	324	31.7
1919	317	30.7
1920	372	36.1
1921	349	32.4
1922	314	27.6
1923	312	26.0
1924	344	28.6
1925	317	26.4
1926	282	23.5
1927	259	21.5
1928	238	22.1
1929	245	23.0
1930	242	22.7
1931	234	22.7
1932	215	21.2
1933	220	21.6
1934	203	20.0
1935	236	23.5
1936	197	19.4
1937	208	21.4
1938	193	20.1
1939	181	19.1
1940	230	25.4
1941	216	22.7
1942	215	24.2
1943	208	23.9
1944	218	24.1

The illegitimate birth-rate for the year was 1.22 per 1,000 of the population.

Birth Rates compared per 1,000 population:—

	1944	
	Live Births	Still Births.
England and Wales	17.6	0.50
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	20.3	0.64
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000)	20.9	0.61
London Administrative County	15.0	0.42
Glyncorrwg U.D.	23.6	0.44

The total live births registered within the area, legitimate and illegitimate were distributed as follows:—

Month.	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total.
January	9	9	1	19
February	3	1	0	4
March	6	5	1	12
April	5	11	1	17
May	10	2	1	13
June	7	10	2	19
July	4	8	2	14
August	7	9	1	17
September	4	4	4	12
October	2	7	1	10
November	5	7	3	15
December	7	5	0	12
Total	69	78	17	164

During the year there were born in Penrhiewtyn Hospital—23 from Glyncorrwg; 4 from Abergwynfi; 9 from Cymmer; and at the Maesteg Maternity Hospital—8 from Cymmer; 3 from Abergwynfi. Mid-Glamorgan—2 from Abergwynfi; 1 from Cymmer.

Many of these were either complicated confinements or cases where pregnancy was not normal, or where home conditions were such that, on medical advice, the mother was advised to go to hospital for confinement. Most were voluntary patients.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the area during the year was 78; Males—47, Females—31. There were 24 inward transfers—11 Males, 13 Females.

These inward transfers died in Swansea Hospital; Penrhiewtyn Hospital; Cymla Hospital; Mid-Glamorgan Hospital; Pontardawe; Adelina Patti Hospital, Penycae; R.O.F., Bridgend; Wick; and Hensol Castle.

There were no outward transfers.

The total deaths therefore were 102. Males, 58; Females, 44.

The crude death-rate was 11.3 per 1,000 population per annum compared with previous years.

1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
11.8	14.6	12.8	9.5	13.4	9.9	11.4	10.3
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
11.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.3	10.7	12.0
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
8.5	11.4	9.8	13.8	10.4	9.2	10.2	11.0
1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	
11.2	11.8	14.02	10.12	12.16	11.3	11.3	

Death Rates compared per 1,000 Population.

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
England and Wales	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.9	14.3
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	13.7	14.2	13.3	14.9	15.8
148 Smaller Towns, Population 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931	12.4	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.8
London (Administrative County)	15.7	15.0	13.9	16.3	17.8
Glyncorrwg U.D.	11.3	11.3	12.16	10.12	14.0

The following are the particulars of deaths returned to me by the Registrar for the district during the year 1944, to which 24 transferable deaths have been added—(24 inward transfers) :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Diseases	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	6	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Influenza	1	1	2
Measles	0	0	0
Acute Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	0	0	0
Cancer	8	6	14
Diabetes	1	3	4
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	6	6	12
Heart Disease	11	4	15
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	2	5
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum.....	0	1	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	2	0	2
Appendicitis	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	2	1	3
Nephritis	0	2	2
Puerperal & Post Abort. Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	0	1	1
Premature Birth	1	0	1
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	0	1	1
Suicide	0	0	0
Road Traffic Accidents	0	0	0
Other Violent Causes	7	1	8
All other Causes	4	4	8
Total	58	44	102

The above Table includes 24 inward transfers. The inward transfers were as follows:—

Inward Transfers.

Accident at R.O.F.	Blaengwynfi	Male, 54 yrs., died Royal Ordnance Factory, Bridgend.
Diabetes	Cymmer	Female, 62 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Accident in home	Abergwynfi	Female, 2 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Pulmonary T.B.	Blaengwynfi	Male, 23 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Tuberculosis	Cymmer	Female, 19 yrs., died Cymla Hospital, Neath.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Cymmer	Female, 82 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Myocardial Degeneration	Abergwynfi	Female, 72 yrs., died Mid-Glamorgan Hospital.
Cancer	Abergwynfi	Female, 63 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Tuberculosis	Abergwynfi	Male, 15 mths., died Adelina Patti Hospital, Penycae.
Cancer	Glyncorrwg	Female, 64 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Diabetes	Cymmer	Female, 60 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Placenta Praevia	Abergwynfi	Female, 35 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Accidental Drowning	Glyncorrwg	Male, 39 yrs., died Wick Beach, Wick.
Pyelo Nephritis	Blaengwynfi	Female, 48 yrs., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Accident at Play	Abergwynfi	Male, 12 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Cancer	Abergwynfi	Male, 73 yrs., died 84, Brecon Rd., Pontardawe, Llanguicke.
Pulmonary T.B.	Blaengwynfi	Female, 19 yrs., died Hensol Castle, Pendoylan.
Cerebral Thrombosis	Cymmer	Male, 74 yrs., died General Hospital, Port Talbot.
Cancer	Glyncorrwg	Male, 69 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Meningococcal Meningitis	Abergwynfi	Male, 5 mths., died West Glam. County Hospital.
Acute Cholecystitis	Abergwynfi	Male, 52 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Accident at Work	Blaengwynfi	Male, 16 yrs., died in Ambulance between Llansamlet and Swansea Hospital.
Tuberculous Meningitis	Blaengwynfi	Female, 2 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Necrosis of Liver	Abergwynfi	Female, 20 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1944, and include 24 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1944.

Causes of Death	Total All Ages	under 1 year	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Diabetes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
Heart Disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal & Post-abortion. Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Premature Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes	8	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	—
All Other Causes	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
Totals	102	12	1	3	1	10	7	21	47

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1943, and include 33 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1943.

Causes of Death.	Total All Ages.	under 1 yr	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & up- wards.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	—	1	—	—	4	3	1	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Acute Polio-myel. & Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Heart Disease	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Bronchitis	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
Pneumonia	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Nephritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Puerperal & Post-abortion. Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation, Birth Inj., Infant Dis.....	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
All Other Causes	8	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Totals	98	9	3	—	2	10	11	22	41

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1944 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5 " " 15	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
15 " " 25	3	6	1	3	2	6	—	—
25 " " 35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " " 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 " " 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	10	3	6	2	6	1	1

There were 10 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1944—8 Pulmonary, 2 Non-Pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	3	0	5
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	2

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1944.

1.10 per 1,000 population.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the ten deaths from Tuberculosis which occurred in the area during 1944, all (100%) had previously been notified as suffering from this disease.

The number of deaths from this disease shows a decrease of one over last year's figures. The prevention of this disease is far more important than we have hitherto realised. Sanitation, prevention of dust, dry, clean houses, suitable clothing and boots, regular exercise are extremely important. Loss of sleep and anxiety are causes of more rapid progress of tuberculosis.

It is imperative to have healthy cows and clean milk. In my opinion the most important preventive is a plentiful and suitable diet for the young. A plentiful supply of nutritious food, and a prolonged period of absolute rest in the early stages of Tuberculosis will often lead to its arrest and cure. There is not now so much poverty in the area, but butter and meat are not so plentiful as they were; eggs are in less supply. An ample diet and rest and freedom from anxiety are very necessary for Tuberculosis patients.

The Welsh National Memorial Officers are doing a very useful work in this direction. Much could be done by increased number of hygienic lectures in the schools. There is a lecturer who visits the schools periodically, and whose lectures the teachers and children very much appreciate.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1943 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 " " 15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " 25	2	6	1	—	1	3	1	1
25 " " 35	3	3	—	1	2	1	—	—
35 " " 45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " " 55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 " " 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	10	2	1	5	4	1	1

There were 11 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1943—9 Pulmonary, 2 Non-Pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	4	0	5
Non-Pulmonary	2	0	0

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1943.	1942.
1.26 per 1,000 population.	1.24 per 1,000 population.

Cancer (Malignant Disease).

There were 14 cases of death from Malignant Disease—males 8, and females 6. Ages were:—45 and under 65—4; 65 and upwards—10.

The death-rate is as follows:—

1944—1.5 per 1,000 population.	1943—.80 per 1,000 population.
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Scarlet Fever.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

Death rate:—

1944—Glyncorrwg: 0.00 per 1,000 population.
1944—England and Wales: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Death rate:—

1944—Glyncorrwg: 0.00 per 1,000 population.

1944—England and Wales: 0.02 per 1,000 population.

Diabetes.

There were four deaths from this disease. Recent advances in treatment by dieting and insulin have prolonged the lives of people suffering from this disease.

The death rate is as follows:—

1944—0.44 per 1,000 population.

1943—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Rheumatic Fever.

There were no deaths from Rheumatism. The clothing of the people could be better. There is much improvement in the conditions of some of the dwellings, but dry, warm houses are necessary to prevent this disease. Considering the wet conditions in some of the mines, and the heat and sweating in others, Rheumatic Fever is rare.

Some of the house coal mines are very wet and cold, and tend to cause muscular rheumatism in miners working in these mines. Rheumatic Arthritis is quite common in females of adult age in the area.

Cerebral Haemorrhage.

There were 12 deaths. Males 6. Females 6.

Death rate 1944—1.33 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1943—1.15 „ „ „

„ „ 1942—.67 „ „ „

„ „ 1941—.84 „ „ „

„ „ 1940—1.21 „ „ „

Ages:—45 and under 65—4; 65 and upwards—8.

Heart Disease.

There were 15 deaths. Males 11. Females 4.

Ages:—25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—2; 65 and upwards—12.

Death rate 1944—1.66 per 1,000 population.

„ „ 1943—1.95 „ „ „

„ „ 1942—3.15 „ „ „

„ „ 1941—2.0 „ „ „

„ „ 1940—2.54 „ „ „

Other Diseases of Circulatory System.

There were 5 deaths—Males 3; Females 2

Death rate 1944—0.55 per 1,000 population.

Influenza.

There were 2 deaths—Male 1; Female 1.

Death rate, 1944—Glyncorrwg U.D.: .22 per 1,000 population.

England and Wales: .12 per 1,000 population.

Bronchitis.

There were 4 deaths—Males 3; Females 1.

Ages:—Under 1 year—1; 45 and under 65—1; 65 and upwards—2.

Death rate 1944—0.44 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1943—1.15	„	„	„
„	„	1942—0.79	„	„	„
„	„	1941—0.74	„	„	„
„	„	1940—0.88	„	„	„

Pneumonia (All Forms).

There were 6 deaths—Males 4; Females 2.

Ages at death:—Under 1 year—2; 25 and under 45—2; 65 and upwards—2.

Death rate 1944—0.66 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1943—0.69	„	„	„
„	„	1942—0.45	„	„	„
„	„	1941—1.16	„	„	„
„	„	1940—1.21	„	„	„

There were 20 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year.

Other Respiratory Diseases.

There were 2 deaths.

Death rate 1944—0.22 per 1,000 population.

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.

There was 1 death from Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum.

Death rate 1944—0.11 per 1,000 population.

Diarrhoea, under 2 years.

There were two deaths from Diarrhoea during 1944.

Death rate 1944—Glyncorrwg U.D.: 9.3 per 1,000 live births.

England and Wales: 4.8 per 1,000 live births.

Generally the cause of this disease is milk or food which has been infected by someone or something. Education in cleanliness from the place of production to the place of consumption is one of the most important duties of the Health Visitor. Clean hands, clean food, clean habits, extermination of flies are of the greatest importance in the prevention of this disease. Over-feeding and unsuitable diet at irregular hours may start this complaint, and if it does not cause death, will at least retard the growth and development of a child very greatly. The summer was not too warm to reduce the ground water, and the rainfall was constant; and the general improvement in cleanliness in the homes are accountable for the low death rate.

Peritonitis.

There were no deaths.

Peritonitis is caused by escape of intestinal contents into the peritoneal cavity, or by any infection getting into the peritoneal cavity. A common cause is an abscess which is liable to form around an inflamed vermiform appendix. Early diagnosis and treatment have kept this condition in check. The year's results are most satisfactory.

Premature Birth.

There was one death.

Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Diseases.

There was 1 death—1 female age, 1 houh.

Death rate 1944—.11 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1943—.46	„	„	„
„	„	1942—.45	„	„	„
„	„	1941—.42	„	„	„
„	„	1940—.88	„	„	„

Suicide.

There were no cases of suicide during the year.

Road Traffic Accident.

There were no deaths.

Other Deaths from Violence or Accidents.

There were 8 deaths. 3 males—Colliery accidents; 1 male—Knocked down by train; 1 male—Accidental drowning; 1 male—Accident at R.O.F.; 1 female—Accidentally scalded at home; 1 male—Accident at play.

Death rate 1944—.88 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1943—.46	"	"	"
"	"	1942—.34	"	"	"
"	"	1941—.84	"	"	"
"	"	1940—.77	"	"	"

Silicosis.

There was one death from this disease.

Death rate 1944—0.11 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1943—0.00	"	"	"
"	"	1942—0.23	"	"	"
"	"	1941—0.00	"	"	"
"	"	1940—0.22	"	"	"

Silicosis is a preventable disease. In miners it is caused by the inhalation of silica, and silica is a tissue poison. The latent period of the disease, in ordinary cases is 10 or 20 years. Once symptoms have appeared, nothing very substantial can be done in the way of a cure. It is, therefore, of great importance that dangerous dusts should be known as soon as possible. Almost everyone underground must inhale a certain amount of silica; it remains to define the quantity which is injurious.

Tissue irritation, caused by breathing in large quantities of dust in high concentration, sooner or later produces changes in the lung itself. The normal, healthy lung substances are gradually replaced by dense, inert fibrous tissue.

The purely mechanical effects of this replacement may in time become of serious import, diminishing materially the area of lung tissue available, and ultimately throwing increased strain on the heart.

In addition the local vitality of the lung is lessened and the stamina of the patient undermined, rendering him more liable to secondary infections cumulative in their effect.

The silicotic, once certified, seems to be nobody's concern. The Colliery Owners pay compensation and the Miners' Federation, having done their work, retire. The local doctor has to continue to treat symptoms as they arise until the death of the patient, or of the doctor.

A combination of institutional treatment directed to meet special indications, training and rehabilitation, close medical supervision and social care at home will bring some relief to these pulmonary cripples.

Probably the prevalence of respiratory diseases among miners depends on the amount and character of the stone dust present, and the incidence of silicosis in the coal-field has a distinct relation to the kind of work done. Not only drillers of "hard headings," but other men in the district are exposed to highly concentrated silicon dust conditions.

If men must work in hard headings they should wear a well fitting mask, and the dust from the drill should be trapped efficiently. These rules are not observed by work men.

Early diagnosis is difficult because of no definite clinical signs. Radiographic appearances are useful, and the doctors in this area take full advantage of this means of diagnosis in suspected cases.

At present there is no provision for institutional treatment of silicosis, as such, but if a miner has silicosis and tuberculosis he is entitled to treatment by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

An increasing number of men are having their lungs X-rayed on suspicion of Silicosis.

Anthracosis.

In almost all cases of suspected silicosis, where the silicosis Medical Board decides that the patient is not suffering from silicosis, and is therefore not liable for compensation from his employers, the report states that the lungs contain a certain amount of dust.

I have many patients who are disabled completely because of symptoms and signs identical with those of silicosis, although the report is that dust is present in the lungs. Presumably this is coal dust.

Coal dust is not so injurious to the lung tissue as is silica, but it certainly leads to a great deal of disablement in men who have worked underground for many years.

Zymotic Diseases.

There were no deaths.

The seven Zymotic Diseases are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fevers (including Typhus, Typhoid and Paratyphoid), and Diphtheria.

Death rate 1944—0.00 per 1,000 population.

"	"	1943—0.23	"	"	"
"	"	1942—0.00	"	"	"
"	"	1941—.21	"	"	"
"	"	1940—0.33	"	"	"
"	"	1939—0.11	"	"	"

Zymotic Diseases death rate compared with England and Wales.

	Small Pox	Typhoid & Paratyphoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
Glyncorwrg U.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Inquests.

There were 9 inquests held on causes of death in the area. Causes of death were—Colliery Accidents, 3; Railway Accident, 1; Drowning, 1; Accident at R.O.F., 1; Accident at Play, 1; Accident at Home, 1; Necrosis of Liver, 1.

The percentage of deaths upon which inquests were held was 8.2. The percentage in 1943 was 5.1 and 1942—4.6.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

This may be defined as the number of deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births registered during the year.

The total number was 12 deaths.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age.

This would give an infant mortality rate of 56 per 1,000 live births. Comparison with other areas is as follows for the year 1944:—

Aberdare	36	Ogmore & Garw	61
Barry	46	Penarth	22
Bridgend	28	Pontypridd	51
Caerphilly	48	Porthcawl	48
Cowbridge	91	Port Talbot	43
Gelligaer	68	Rhondda	51
L'wchwr	41	Penybont R.D.	44
Maesteg	88	Pontardawe R.D.	47
Mountain Ash	52	Llantrisant & L. Vardre R.D.	60
Neath	34	Gower R.D.	57
Glyncorrwg	56		

1944—Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales—46 per 1,000 live births.

The following are Infant Mortality rates for Glyncorrwg Urban District during the past 20 years:—

Year.	Live Births.	Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1925	317	18	56.8
1926	282	21	74.5
1927	259	19	73.3
1928	238	16	67.0
1929	245	19	77.5
1930	242	13	53.7
1931	229	19	82.0
1932	205	10	46.0
1933	209	18	81.8
1934	188	21	111.6
1935	219	12	55.0
1936	183	9	49.0
1937	196	13	66.0
1938	179	12	67.0
1939	174	10	57.0
1940	216	14	63.0
1941	206	12	58.3
1942	210	12	57.1
1943	202	9	45.0
1944	214	12	56.0

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1944.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1944.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Syncope, Distended Stomach, Atrophy right kidney	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions, gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, cervical abscess	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	1	1
Inanition	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infected upper air passages, bronchitis, fit ...	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Inanition, prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchial pneumonia	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchial pneumonia inanition	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	2	2
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
					...					
Totals	2	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	3	12

Total Deaths under 1 year, 12—10 Males, 2 Females.

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1943.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1943.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Totals Death under 1 year
Shock Fits, following rapid expulsion. Breach Confinement	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trauma, Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition, Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum (White)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia due to Convulsions	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Cervical Adenitis	—	—	—	—	...	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	...	—	1	—	—	1
Volvulus of Small Intestine	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
Croup (Non-diphtheritic) Measles & Chicken-Pox	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	3	—	1	—	4	2	1	2	—	9

Total Deaths under 1 year 9—6 Males, 3 Females.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have now been made to receive our Fever cases in the New Fever Hospital at Port Talbot. Many ordinary slight cases are treated at home.

Arrangements can be made with the Port Talbot Borough for admission of Small Pox cases, should such cases arise.

The incidence and results of treatment of infectious diseases in this area compare very favourably with that of any other Authority.

Maternity Home Accommodation.

When a maternity case requires hospital treatment, such case is sent to Penrhiewtyn General Hospital. A specialist is in attendance at the Hospital. Few patients go to the Maesteg Maternity Hospital for confinement. Some women—with poor physique and from poor homes—should be encouraged to go to this Institution for the lying-in period. This Hospital is very comfortable, and is thoroughly up-to-date. The resident Staff is obliging and is very capable. The Hospital Maintenance Fee is £2 2s. 0d. per week in Penrhiewtyn Hospital. A very reasonable fee for such a fine Hospital and Staff.

Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Fever.

There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

These can be admitted to the Port Talbot Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

There is no Sanatorium in the area. Patients for admission to Tuberculosis hospitals are cared for by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Ambulance Facilities.

In cases sent to Port Talbot Fever Hospital, arrangements can be made for removal to hospital by the Fever Ambulance of Port Talbot. There are two very fine motor ambulances in the area—one in Cymmer, a St. John's Ambulance, and one in Glyncoirwg owned by the inhabitants. Both these are comfortable, and render prompt and very valuable service to the district. The St. John's Ambulance serves Cymmer and Abergwynfi inhabitants. It is of great use, and is used constantly. It is maintained by the workmen and Colliery Owners.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are five Centres. (1) Cymmer occupies the whole of the upper floor of 126 Margam Street. It is excellently arranged, and very suitable for a Clinic. (2) A suitable well built, centrally situated house was purchased at 26 Villiers Road, Abergwynfi and many alterations were made at considerable cost and is now used as a clinic. The ground floor of

the building is used as a clinic and is eminently suited and equipped for such purpose. The attendances at this new clinic have increased remarkably. (3) Rooms were rented in the Glyncorrwg Memorial Hall during 1939 in place of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Glyncorrwg, a temporary wooden structure which had become very dilapidated. (4) In February, 1936, a clinic was started in Abercregan and is held in the Workmen's Institute. Clinics are held 1—2.30 p.m. on Fridays once a month and are quite well attended. In February, 1943, a Clinic was opened in Duffryn Workmen's Hall. The rooms are suitable, and the Clinic is well attended. It is held monthly, Thursdays, 3—4.30 p.m.

Clinics are held on alternate weeks in other Centres as follows:—Cymmer: Fridays, 3.0 to 5.0 p.m. Abergwynfi: Wednesdays, 3 to 5 p.m. Glyncorrwg, Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Duffryn 3 to 4.30 p.m. monthly.

School Clinics.

There are two Clinics for the area—(1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Cymmer; (2) the Clinic, Abergwynfi, for dental treatment on Thursdays. These Clinics are held on alternate Wednesdays for eyes, and alternate Thursdays for dental treatment. These are under the direction of the M.O.H. for Glamorgan.

Tuberculosis Visiting Station.

Patients who can travel are seen at the Clinic, 2 Church Place, Maesteg on Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m. The Tuberculosis physicians readily come in consultation to the homes of patients. Consultations at the homes of patients are becoming much more frequent, and such arrangement is more satisfactory. X-Ray examinations are conducted in Bridgend on Mondays. There is an excellent X-Ray and Light Treatment Apparatus at Cimla. These are constantly in use for the people from this area. The Medical Staff in these stations do thorough examinations, and give opinions which are of all importance both to patients and their medical attendants. A special feature of reports sent to practitioners is an X-Ray photograph attached. This is a most valuable addition to the opinion of the Tuberculosis Specialist.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

This is held in Station Square, Port Talbot. It is open for female consultation on Fridays and for males on Mondays and Tuesdays. Patients are allowed travelling expenses who attend this Clinic. It is maintained by the Glamorgan County Council.

It is an extremely rare thing for a patient from this area to require such treatment.

Midwives.

These are supervised by the Glamorgan County Council. There are four trained midwives in the area. One trained in Cymmer. Two trained in Abergwynfi. One trained in Glyncorrwg. These nurses are paid for their services by the Glamorgan County Council. They are capable and obliging and hard working. In my opinion, their work is satisfactory. They inform doctors of patients' pregnancy, and work in co-operation satisfactorily. The village of Cynon is served by the midwife who resides in Pontrhydyfen

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

There is a scale of agreed payment to the Cardiff and County Laboratory where such work is carried on. There is a stock of Diphtheria swabs, sputum bottles, etc. which medical men can have on request. These are kept at the Council Offices.

Disinfection.

There are facilities for Disinfection of clothes in the Hospital. The houses are disinfected by means of formalin tablets, and spraying with disinfectant, and this work is well attended to by your Sanitary Inspector.

Post Mortem Examination.

There are facilities provided at the Mortuary, Isolation Hospital, Cymmer, for the performance of Post Mortem Examinations. There was one post mortem performed here during the year. On a winter's day this place is detestable. It is a great trial for the doctor performing the post mortem, because of exposure during the hours of the examination.

TABLE 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, 1944.

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	31	9	—
Diphtheria	14	7	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	20	—	6
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—

TABLE 4.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Table giving an analysis of the total notified cases of Infectious Diseases in the area, during 1944, under various age groups.

Disease.	Under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 3	3 & under 4	4 & under 5	5 & under 10	10 & un'er 15	15 & un'er 20	20 & un'er 35	35 & un'er 45	45 & un'er 65	65 & over	Total all Ages.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	2	2	4	18	2	1	—	—	—	—	31
Diphtheria	—	1	1	2	1	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	14
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	20
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FOR YEAR, 1944

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'f'n.	Glync'wg.	Total.
Diphtheria	4	4	6	14
Scarlet Fever	18	8	5	31
Pneumonia	17	—	3	20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	9	—	15
Other Tuberculosis	4	4	1	9
Erysipelas	3	—	—	3
Chicken Pox	96	—	60	156
Measles	15	—	2	17
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	2
Total	165	25	78	268

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, for Year 1943.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'fi.	Glync'wg.	Total
Diphtheria	3	4	1	8
Scarlet Fever	7	1	—	8
Pneumonia	8	3	3	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	8	4	21
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	—	3
Erysipelas	3	—	1	4
Chicken Pox	41	—	1	42
Measles	36	40	27	103
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Total	109	58	37	204

In 1942 a total of 103 Infectious Diseases were notified.

In 1941 a total of 282 Infectious Diseases were notified.

Pneumonia.

There were 20 cases notified, and there were 6 deaths from the disease—4 males, and 2 females.

The deaths were:—From Cymmer 4; Abergwynfi 1; Glyncorrwg 1.

Acute primary pneumonia, together with acute influenzal pneumonia, became compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners in 1919. A memorandum which was issued at the time by the Local Government Board has now been re-issued in a revised form by the Ministry of Health. It was never anticipated that in the present state of our knowledge the mere notification of pneumonia and the action consequent thereon would result in any great immediate reduction in the total incidence of the disease, but it was thought that the public might thereby be awakened to a sense of the gravity of the malady. It was thought, too, that notification might supply valuable statistical information as to the distribution of pneumonia, and contribute in some measure to a reduction in the mortality from it, by bringing to light those cases in which the local authority could help by providing nursing or other assistance or by arranging for institutional treatment. A recent advance in treatment (M. & B. 693) hastens the crisis and diminishes mortality.

Death rate from Pneumonia:—

1944—0.66 per 1,000 population.

1943—0.69 " " "

1942—0.45 " " "

1941—1.16 " " "

1940—1.21 " " "

Care of clothing and feeding of children, ventilation and warming of houses, and the teaching of regular habits are essential for the prevention of this disease. Considering the amount of sweating by miners in steam coal collieries, and the sudden change to wintry conditions, they escape this infection fairly well.

Tuberculosis.

There were 24 cases notified during the year.

	Pulmonary	Other T.B. Infections
Abergwynfi	9	4
Cymmer	6	4
Glyncorrwg	—	1
	—	—
	15	9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Attack rate as per notifications:—

1944.—Pulmonary—1.66	Non-Pulmonary—0.99	per 1,000 population.
1943.— " 2.36	" 0.34	" "
1942.— " 1.80	" 0.45	" "
1941.— " 1.05	" 0.42	" "
1940.— " 1.99.	" 0.44	" "
1939.— " .75	" 0.32	" "
1938.— " 1.15	" 0.62	" "
1937.— " 1.02	" 0.72	" "
1936.— " 0.98	" 0.39	" "
1935.— " 1.00	" 0.2	" "
1934.— " 1.87	" 0.29	" "

The treatment of Tuberculosis is carried out by special physicians appointed by the Welsh National Memorial Association. These are full time officers. They visit Maesteg on Fridays, but are always most willing to come to any part of the district and thoroughly search for any infection that may be suspected. Their advice is extremely helpful. Their X-Ray photographs and reports are most instructive to the patients' medical attendants. The new X-Ray Apparatus in Cimla shows the lung conditions wonderfully clearly. The Physicians are both expert and obliging.

Cases of Tuberculosis are notified by private practitioners and Tuberculosis physicians, and any transfers to the district are notified. The houses from which Tuberculous patients have been removed are thoroughly disinfected.

Cases removed from Tuberculosis Physician's Register of Cases as "cured" during 1944.

There were three cases removed from the register as "cured" during 1944.—

Cymmer: 1 male and 1 female; Glyncoirwg: 1 female. All were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Vaccinations.

Return of Vaccinations in the area for the years:—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Total number vaccinated	75	90	70	94	139	107
Total number of exemptions granted	25	46	30	13	17	21
Total number died before vaccination	8	6	8	8	3	4
Total number unvaccinated	43	80	62	50	13	31

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year ended 31st March, 1945, a sum of £1,509 was spent in purchasing dried milk foods. Free issues to the value of £70 were made. The remainder was sold at a figure slightly higher than cost price. The Health Visitor has developed the sale of milk greatly.

The National Scheme for the distribution of Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juices to children under five years and nursing mothers, was introduced in December, 1941, and during 1944 the following quantities have been issued:—

Cod Liver Oil.—Free: 285 bots.

Fruit Juices—Free: 747 bots.

Paid for: 1,682 bots.

Paid for: 10,584 bots.

There are no Ante-natal Clinics.

The maternity nurses are alert and examine the urine of cases in which they expect to attend in confinement. Any abnormality is reported. Each child is visited during its first week, and weekly for nine weeks. The health visitor calls at intervals until the child is 5 years old. Parents are urged to bring children to the Clinics, but they do not do so in anything like the number to be expected. This may be accounted for by cheap and efficient medical service at home. The work of the health visitor is shown as follows:—

Visits to expectant mothers—1st visits—52. Total visits—86.

To infants under 1 year—1st visits—240. Total visits—384.

To children 1 to 5 years—Total visits—840.

There were 4 stillbirths. Legitimate—2 males, 2 females.

Enquiry shows that the following were probable causes:—Prematurity and Inanition, Congenital Deformity.

The total attendance at Clinics:—

	Glyn- corrwg.	Aber- gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber- cregan.	Duffryn.	Total
On Register	103	193	95	79	56	526
Total Attendances	863	1159	607	273	230	3132

The Medical Officers are very busy during the hour and a half at their disposal, to examine babies who attend the Clinics.

Total number of children who attended Centres for the first time during the year:

	Glyn- corrwg.	Aber- gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber- cregan.	Duffryn.	Total
Under 1 year	45	87	45	36	12	225
Between 1 and 5 years	6	10	5	6	5	32

The Schools are supplied from the mains with a plentiful supply of water, and Sanitary conditions are as nearly perfect as possible.

No action has been necessary to be taken re compulsory removal of T.B. cases under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There is an arrangement between this Authority and the Glamorgan County Council for the orthopaedic treatment of children requiring such treatment.

Cases of Difficult Confinement (Necessitous Mothers) in their Homes.

In cases of difficult confinement the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to engage the services of a consultant when he deems it necessary, at a fee of £3/3/0 plus 9d. per mile travelling expenses. This consultant was not called upon during the year.

Cases of Difficult Confinements (Necessitous Mothers). Hospital Treatment.

Cases of difficult confinement are sent to Penrhiewtyn Hospital. The fees in necessitous cases (according to a scale laid down by the Council), are paid by the Authority. There was one case during the year. Expenditure £16 16s. 0d.

Birth Control.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of Birth Control advice when the Medical Officer deems it necessary on medical grounds. The patient attends the Birth Control Clinics at Pontypridd or Port Talbot. There was one case during 1944. The cost to the Authority was 10/6.

Dental Treatment.

The Council have made arrangements with the Health Committee, Glamorgan County Council, for the provision of Dental Treatment for necessitous expectant mothers and children of pre-school age, and for the supply of dentures at an agreed scale of charges. £49 was expended. Of this sum 100% was recovered.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Orthopaedic treatment is provided free of charge for children of necessitous parents. There were no cases during the year. Very excellent results can be seen from the treatment of these cases.

Insanity.

There were three rate-aided patients—2 males and 1 female, admitted to the Glamorgan County Mental Hospital, Bridgend during the year 1944.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

As will be seen from the figures given in the Table below, the number of evacuees billeted in the area increased very considerably towards the middle of the year.

This was due, of course, to enemy activity in the form of jet-propelled and rocket bombing of the Metropolitan and South Eastern areas.

Two organised parties of unaccompanied children, and one small party of mothers and children, were received. These totalled 317 persons.

The remainder were unorganised mothers and children and unaccompanied children who brought with them a certificate, issued by the evacuating authority, naming the billet where they intended to stay.

Impetigo and Scabies, among the evacuees, were very troublesome for some months, but the general health was good.

Except for one boy, who was sent to a hostel, there were only a few cases of minor delinquency among the evacuee children.

The monthly total of billeted persons in this district as from January, 1944, was as follows:—

	Unaccompanied Children.	Accompanied Children.	Mothers.	Other Adults.	Total.
January	33	31	23	11	98
February	33	30	22	11	96
March	39	43	31	5	118
April	40	45	32	5	122
May	40	40	30	5	115
June	45	84	53	5	187
July	371	226	141	19	757
August	389	274	161	26	850
September	329	154	91	22	596
October	282	84	69	19	454
November	225	71	59	13	368
December	196	65	53	10	324

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—Number of Council Houses found to be infested | 3 |
| Number of Council Houses disinfested | 3 |
| Number of other houses found to be infested | 6 |
| Number of other houses disinfested | 6 |
- 2.—Premises are disinfested by the combined method of spraying with liquid insecticide and the use of sulphur fumigation.
- 3.—When the Council's Rent Collector has reason to believe the belongings of an incoming tenant are likely to be infested with vermin he is instructed to inform the Sanitary Inspector, who makes an inspection of the same.
- 4.—The work of bug disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.
- 5.—Tenants of Council Houses and other houses are informed that the Sanitary Inspector is ready at all times to co-operate with them in the eradication of bed bugs.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The officer appointed to supervise the execution and enforcement of the Act in the Glyncoirwg Urban District is the Sanitary Inspector—Mr. John Tate.

The General Purposes Committee of the Council is the Committee to which the Council's powers and duties under the Act are delegated.

The Sanitary Inspector, by virtue of his other duties which bring him into contact with householders, occupiers of business premises, farms, factories and workshops is, in the opinion of the Council, the officer who is best able to discover and deal with rat and mice infestation.

All complaints of rat infestation are dealt with without delay and the Sanitary Inspector himself lays the rat poison baits which are provided free of cost by the Authority. Advice is also given as to methods of rendering buildings rat-proof, and the officer has been successful in persuading the larger retailers of corn and grain and like commodities to store these in rat-proof metal bins.

Encouragement is also given to owners of dogs and ferrets in the sport of rat hunting, and large numbers of rats are destroyed in this way.

In general, it cannot be said that rat infestation constitutes a serious problem in the Glynccorwg Urban District for the following reasons.

The Urban area comprises seven mining villages which are widely separated, and there are in the villages no old and congested tenements which usually afford such good harbourage for rats. There is also a complete absence of those large warehouses, factories and workplaces owned by food manufacturing and distributive firms and others which so often provide shelter and sustenance for rats and where intensive breeding takes place.

The farms in the area are all sheep farms—very few cattle and pigs being kept. Therefore there are no stores of grain and roots at the farms which would provide food for rats.

There are a number of collieries in the district, and it is generally accepted that these are infested with rats to a greater or lesser degree, both above and below ground.

Only in few instances, however, has proximity to a colliery given rise to complaints of rat infestation due to migration of rats to nearby premises.

During 1944, 2,516 poison baits were laid by the rat officer in seventy-three premises, and results in each case were good. Poison baits to the number of 675 were laid on Council refuse tips.

Three kinds of rat poison baits were used, namely the red squill, barium carbonate and phosphorous types.

WATER SUPPLY.

A good supply of wholesome water has been supplied to the whole area, although some of the high level houses are erected at a high altitude, 1,100 ft. O.D., along the mountain side. This is of great assistance not only in keeping the district with a good supply of drinkable water, but also for the purpose of flushing the drains and sewers.

Owing to the plumbo-solvent character of the water supplies in the area, all service pipes conveying water for domestic consumption are of galvanised wrought iron. The following Table shows the source of the samples of water taken during the year for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Remarks on the results are also given.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

SAMPLES TAKEN FROM	RESERVOIR	DATE	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
Tap : 4 Lloyds Terr., Cymmer	Gwynn Brook Blaengwynfi	1/1/44	Satisfactory	A soft neutral water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.
Tap : Fforchlas Cottages, Cymmer	Spring Supply- ing Lforchlas Cottages	3/1/44	Satisfactory	A soft neutral water. The chemical and micro- scopical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : 8 Cwmcas Glyncorrwg	Spring Supply- ing Cwmcas	30/3/44	Satisfactory	A very soft water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.
Tap : Avondale Terr., Cymmer	High Level Reservoir Glyncorrwg	28/4/44	Satisfactory	A very soft water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamination.
Miner's Welfare Canteen, North Rhondda Colly.	Stream supply- ing water	12/5/44	Of moderate bacterial purity.	A fairly soft neutral water. Chemical analysis indicates the sample to be of a fair- ly peaty nature, but the results show no evidence of sewage or animal con- tamination.
Colliery Canteen Nantewlaeth Colly., Cymmer	Supply from Nantewlaeth Brook	26/6/44	Of doubtful purity.	A fairly soft, faintly alka- line, water of moderate organic purity.
Tap : Maesteg Rd., Cymmer	Gwynfi Reservoir, Blaengwynfi	29/9/44	Fairly Satisfactory.	A fairly soft water. The chemical and micro- scopical characters are satisfactory.
Tap : High St., Abergwynfi	East Level Waterworks, Abergwynfi	28/11/44	Satisfactory	A fairly soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Main Sewer laid in the bed of the River Avan suffered no serious damage during the year, except for a few blockages, which were remedied as soon as possible. Your subsidiary sewers are in good working order, and practically the whole of the houses in the area, with the exception of the outlying farms or dwelling houses are connected up to the Main Sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I have to report that a small number of the Colliery Companies within the area are still tipping the colliery debris alongside of the rivers and streams, with the result that

when they are in flood most of the debris tipped is washed away and deposited on the low-lands, causing islands to accumulate here and there, and diverting the main river into the side banks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The scavenging of the area is carried out under separate contracts in the various Wards and sub-divisions of Wards.

Collections are made on each week-day except Wednesday, when salvage is collected by the contractors. Refuse disposal is by means of uncontrolled tipping on five sites in various parts of the district.

Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi Ward. The scavenging is carried out by two contractors, one for Abergwynfi and one for Blaengwynfi.

The Abergwynfi tip is on a site near Avon Hill above High Street. The tip for the Blaengwynfi district is on the site of the old colliery level.

Glyncorrwg Ward is let as one contract, and the refuse is tipped on a site about 400 yards from the village on the west side of the Glyncorrwg-Cymmer road.

Cymmer Ward is sub-divided into three districts, each of which is let as a separate contract as follows:—Cymmer North side—Refuse tipped on the Glyncorrwg tipping site situated approximately 400 yards from Glyncorrwg on the west side of the Cymmer-Glyncorrwg road. Cymmer South side.—The tipping site is situated about 500 yards from the village on the North side of the Cymmer-Duffryn road.

Duffryn Afan and Cynon Afan. The refuse is tipped on a site about 200 yards from Cynon Afan on the North side of the Cynon-Duffryn road.

On several occasions during the year it was found necessary to draw the attention of certain contractors to the lax manner in which they carried out their work.

HOUSING.

Number of new dwelling houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	0
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) Built by the Local Authority	0
(ii) Built by other bodies or persons	0

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.—(a) Total number of dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	87
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	318
2.—(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3.—Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or in- jurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the pre- ceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	86

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	40
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	47
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	34
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	0
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Information not available.	
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein		
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein		
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		0
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		0
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases		0
(d).—Number of cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		0

Police Court Proceedings.

It was found necessary in three instances to take proceedings against owners of dwelling houses for non-abatement of nuisances due to disrepair.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Summary of Routine Inspections, Inspections and Re-inspections made on complaint of nuisances during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

Nature of Inspections.	Number.
General District Inspections:—	
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi	13
Cymmer	8
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville	5
Glyncorrwg	7
Dwelling houses in respect to Housing Defects and on complaint of nuisances owing to disrepair, etc.	87
Revisits to abate nuisances and to remedy defects	318
Miscellaneous nuisances	19
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	102
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery and Provision Stores, Greengrocers and places where food is prepared for sale (not including visits to sausage making factories)	146
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	52
Shops Act, 1934	11
Stables	6
Piggeries	12
Defective Drains and New Drains	51
Defective Sewers	5
Cinemas and Halls	6
Water Works	1
Infectious Disease Investigations	65
Complaints of Water Supply	5
Revisits for Disinfections, etc.	53
Isolation Hospital	1
Visits to homes of persons on Tuberculosis Register	8

Nature of Inspections.	Number.
Refuse Tips	11
Rats and Mice Destruction	131
Bug Disinfestation	27
Total number of Inspections	1,150

Summary of Breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations discovered during Routine and other Inspections,—action taken and results.

Subject of Inspections	Nature of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations.	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	No. of Notices complied with.	
				Informal	Statutory
Dwelling Houses under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	Dampness, Disrepair, Defective paved areas, W.C.'s Drainage, etc.	87	47	40	34
Dwelling Houses on complaint of a nuisance.					
Miscellaneous nuisances	Dead Sheep, Deposits of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc., causing nuisances.	6	—	6	—
Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops.	Limewashing required Accumulations of manure rendering access to cowshed uncleanly. Dirty milk-stools, etc.	5	1	4	1
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery & Provision Stores & places where food is prepared.	Removal of refuse, Cleansing and Limewashing required	2	—	2	—
Factories, Workshops and Work-places (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	4	—	4	—
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	4	—	4	—
Drains.	Defective & Choked Drains.	14	3	11	3

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in use in the area.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common Lodging Houses in the area.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses in the district which may be considered to require the application to them of byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are no habitations in the area to which the above descriptions could be applied.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades are established in the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**Cowsheds and Dairies.**

There were 102 visits of inspection made during the year to Cowsheds and Dairies. Notices were served in five instances for breaches of the regulations.

MILK.

The following table gives the number and classification of registered persons engaged and registered premises used in the production, sale and storage of milk.

Cowkeepers who are also Retail Purveyors of Milk	11
Retail Purveyors of Milk	7
Milk Shops	0
Milk Shops where the milk is sold in sealed bottles	6
Farms and other premises which are used as dairies	18

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Five retail purveyors were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk during the year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During 1944 twenty samples of ungraded milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector from retail purveyors of milk in the area, and were conveyed to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination.

The purpose of this examination is to determine the quality of the milk from the standpoint of cleanliness, keeping quality and freedom from contamination. Also in certain cases, when we have reason to suspect Tubercular infection, the milk samples are examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The various grades of milk mentioned in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, namely, "Accredited," "Tuberculin Tested," and "Pasteurised," have, amongst other conditions, to attain certain standards of bacterial purity, and these standards are useful for the purpose of comparison when dealing with the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk.

Eleven of the ungraded milk samples examined were of milk produced on farms within the Glyncothwrg Urban District, and nine were of milk produced outside the area.

Nine of the samples of milk produced locally, attained the bacteriological standard required for "accredited" milk, and all but one passed the methylene blue reduction test. Two were unsatisfactory owing to a high B. Coli content.

Of the nine samples of ungraded milk produced outside the district, eight attained the bacteriological standard required for "accredited" milk, and seven passed the methylene blue test. One sample was unsatisfactory owing to a high B. Coli content.

There were four samples taken during the year of graded milk. These were of pasteurised milk, and all attained the standards required for pasteurised milk.

Sampling of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Three samples of milk were examined during the year for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All proved to be negative.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1944 under the above regulations.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district—one at the rear of 165 Jersey Road, Blaengwynfi, and the other at the rear of 40 and 41 Commercial Street, Abergwynfi. In January, 1940, these Slaughterhouses were closed following upon the introduction of the Government Scheme for centralised slaughtering. Most of the home-killed meat now consumed in the district is supplied from the Port Talbot Abattoir.

The following is a summary of the meat condemned during the year:—
Beef, 308lbs.; Mutton, 12¾lbs.; Bovine Liver, 9lbs.; Tinned Luncheon and Sausage Meat, 72lbs.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Notice of slaughter, in accordance with the above Regulations were received in respect of 53 pigs. Every effort was made by the Sanitary Inspector to examine the carcasses and organs of these animals after slaughter. Much of the meat consumed in the district is sold from motor vans, and the above Regulations in respect to these was strictly enforced. The Regulations, in so far as they apply to butchers' shops, are now complied with by all the butchers in the area.

The Slaughter of Animals for human consumption in premises other than Licensed or Registered Slaughterhouses.

During 1933 the Council gave consideration to applications which were received from two farmers in the area, asking that permission be granted them to slaughter animals on farm premises. In connection therewith the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector submitted a joint report on the Statutes and Regulations, which contain provisions as to the limitation of slaughtering, with special reference to the Minister of Health's Circular 604, dated June, 1925. The Council decided after consideration of the report to allow Farmers, Smallholders, and Cottagers to slaughter, for their own consumption or sale to their neighbours, a reasonable number of animals of their own rearing per annum.

The term "a reasonable number" was defined as follows:—

Farmers		12 sheep and 6 pigs per annum.
Smallholders		4 sheep and 4 pigs per annum.
Cottagers		4 pigs per annum.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Council to nine butchers and slaughtermen in the area. They were distributed as follows:—

Abergwynfi—6; Cymmer—2; Glyncoirwg—1.

Mechanical stunning instruments are in use at the slaughter-houses. The Council have not passed a resolution making the use of mechanical stunning instruments compulsory for the slaughter of sheep and goats.

OTHER FOODS.

The number of visits of inspection made during the year to butchers shops, provision stores, fishmongers' shops, greengrocers etc., amounted to 157, and the following articles of food which were found to be unwholesome or unsound were surrendered and destroyed.

Bacon, 60lbs.; Dried Milk, 54lbs.; Evaporated Milk, 24 tins; Condensed Milk, 41 tins; Potatoes, 5 cwts.; Salmon, 24 tins; Pilchards, 33 tins; Sardines, 7 tins; Herrings, 2 tins; Fruit, 6 tins; Pork and Beans, 62 tins; Vegetables, 5 tins; Stewed Steak, 2 tins; Lard, 2½lbs.; Marmalade, 2 tins; Fish, 28lbs.; Peas, 1 tin; Soup, 1 tin.

PLACES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops	8
Butchers making Sausages, Faggots, etc.	5

To these premises 27 visits of inspection were made.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year 41 visits of inspection were paid to bakehouses, of which there are four in the area. At one of these public baking is carried on. A good standard of cleanliness is maintained at these premises. Notices to the number of four were served requiring bakehouses to be limewashed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

All notified cases of infectious diseases are visited by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible. Individual record cards are kept, and on these are entered particulars such as occupation or school of patient, contacts, sources of water and milk supplies, dates of onset of disease, sanitary condition of premises, date of disinfection, etc. Instructions are given to persons in charge of patient as to the prevention of the spread of infection. Infected premises and clothing are disinfected at the termination of illness, on removal to hospital, etc. Rooms are disinfected by spraying with disinfectant and fumigation with formaldehyde gas. Infected bedclothes, etc. are placed in a bath containing a disinfectant solution of appropriate strength. The number of disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year amounted to 53.



